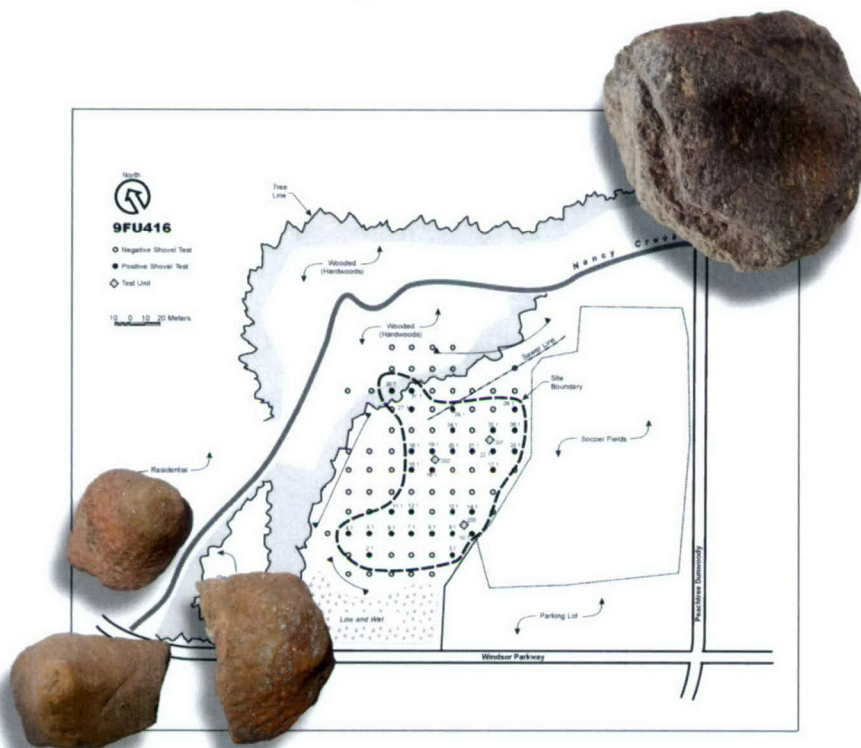


Phase II Historic Resources Survey Archaeological Testing of Site 9FU416 Fulton County, Georgia



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Mobile District

Contract No. DACA01-02-D-0001
Delivery Order No. 0032



Brockington and Associates, Inc.
Atlanta Charleston Raleigh
2003

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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 Words) From 16 to 19 December 2002, Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted Phase II archaeological testing of site 9FU416 in Fulton County, Georgia. This site was recorded during a cultural resources survey in February 2002 of Metro-Atlanta watersheds, Peachtree and Nancy Creeks in Fulton and DeKalb Counties. The survey was conducted for the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Mobile District, by Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Will 2002). Site 9FU416 is located along the east side of Nancy Creek. It is a Middle Woodland period, Cartersville phase site. Site vegetation consisted of secondary growth pines and hardwoods and a low understory of briars and grasses. The cultural resources survey in 2002 determined the site was 120 meters (393 ft) east-west by 120 meters (393 ft) north-south. Three 2 by 2 meter (6 by 6 ft) units were excavated during Phase II. The units were placed near the northwest, northeast, and southeast corners of the site. Stratigraphy shows a disturbance in the first 10-15 cm, most likely from the construction of the athletic fields east of the site. Stratigraphy is intact below the disturbance and the units averaged between 40 and 60 cm (16-24 in) below the surface. The majority of the artifacts were recovered below the disturbance. Test Units 201 (northeast corner of site) and 203 (southeast corner of site) both contained a sheet midden 10-20 cm (4-8 in) thick. Artifact density was high and both ceramics and lithics were recovered. At least two partial projectile points were recovered. Two features were identified and excavated. Investigations at site 9FU416 indicate that the site should be recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The site contains significant intact subsurface cultural deposits including features. The potential for additional intact subsurface cultural deposits at site 9FU416 is high. Site 9FU416			
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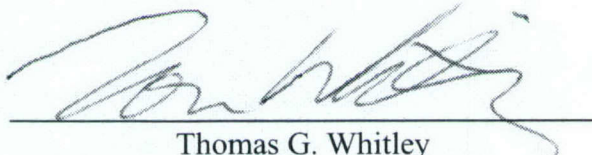
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Archaeological Testing of Site 9FU416
Fulton County, Georgia**

Submitted to:
US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District
Contract No. DACA01-02-D-0001
Delivery Order No. 0032

Prepared by:

Elizabeth L. Fuller
Archaeologist

under the direction of

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Tom Whitley', is written over a horizontal line.

Thomas G. Whitley
Principal Investigator

Brockington and Associates, Inc.
Atlanta Charleston Raleigh
March 2003

Management Summary

From 16 to 19 December 2002, Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted Phase II archaeological testing of site 9FU416 in Fulton County, Georgia. This site was recorded during a cultural resources survey in February 2002 of Metro-Atlanta watersheds, Peachtree and Nancy Creeks in Fulton and DeKalb Counties. The survey was conducted for the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Mobile District, by Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Will 2002).

Site 9FU416 is located along the east side of Nancy Creek. It is a Middle Woodland period, Cartersville phase site. Site vegetation consisted of secondary growth pines and hardwoods and a low understory of briars and grasses. The cultural resources survey in 2002 determined the site was 120 meters (393 ft) east-west by 120 meters (393 ft) north-south. Three 2 by 2 meter (6 by 6 ft) units were excavated during Phase II. The units were placed near the northwest, northeast, and southeast corners of the site. Stratigraphy shows a disturbance in the first 10-15 cm, most likely from the construction of the athletic fields east of the site. Stratigraphy is intact below the disturbance and the units averaged between 40 and 60 cm (16-24 in) below the surface. The majority of the artifacts were recovered below the disturbance. Test Units 201 (northeast corner of site) and 203 (southeast corner of site) both contained a sheet midden 10-20 cm (4-8 in) thick. Artifact density was high and both ceramics and lithics were recovered. At least two partial projectile points were recovered. Two features were identified and excavated.

Investigations at site 9FU416 indicate that the site should be recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The site contains significant intact subsurface cultural deposits including features. The potential for additional intact subsurface cultural deposits at site 9FU416 is high. Site 9FU416 has the potential to address research questions regarding Woodland period culture in the metro-Atlanta region. Phase III data recovery is recommended.

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Chapter 1. Introduction

From 16 to 19 December 2002 Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted Phase II archaeological testing of site 9FU416 in Fulton County, Georgia (Figure 1). This site was identified by Brockington and Associates in February 2002 during a cultural resource survey of Metro-Atlanta watersheds (Will 2002). Site 9FU416 is in an area designated for eco-restoration along Nancy Creek and was recommended potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Phase II excavations were conducted to determine if intact artifact deposits and/or cultural features are present, and to further assess its NRHP eligibility. This work was undertaken in compliance with cultural resource management provisions of the US Army Corps of Engineers regulations (33 CFR 320-330), implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended, 1992).

Site 9FU416 is a Middle Woodland site of the Cartersville phase. The site measures 120 meters (393 ft) by 120 meters (393 ft). Field methods employed during this investigation consisted of the excavation of three 2 by 2 meter (6.6 by 6.6 ft) units. Based on the results of the initial shovel testing, the units were placed in areas that exhibited above average densities of artifacts.

Project Scope and Effect

Site 9FU416 is located in an area that the US Corps of Engineers has proposed for eco-restoration. The restoration consists of establishing the area as a wetland. The eco-restoration involves one of two methods. It could be by placing a small dike parallel to the top of the stream bank and creating a small shallow pond in the flood plain. The ponded area will be graded in order to obtain the proper depths for the selected wetland plants in each site. The other method of restoration would be to excavate the overbank area of the flood plain approaching the level of the stream and then grading to the appropriate depths for the selected wetland plants. An entrance and exit channel from, and to, the stream will be a part of either method.

The findings of background research and archaeological field survey are discussed in this report. Chapter 2 discusses the methods of investigation used; Chapter 3 provides an overview of the environmental and cultural background of the project area; and Chapter 4 presents the project findings and recommendations.

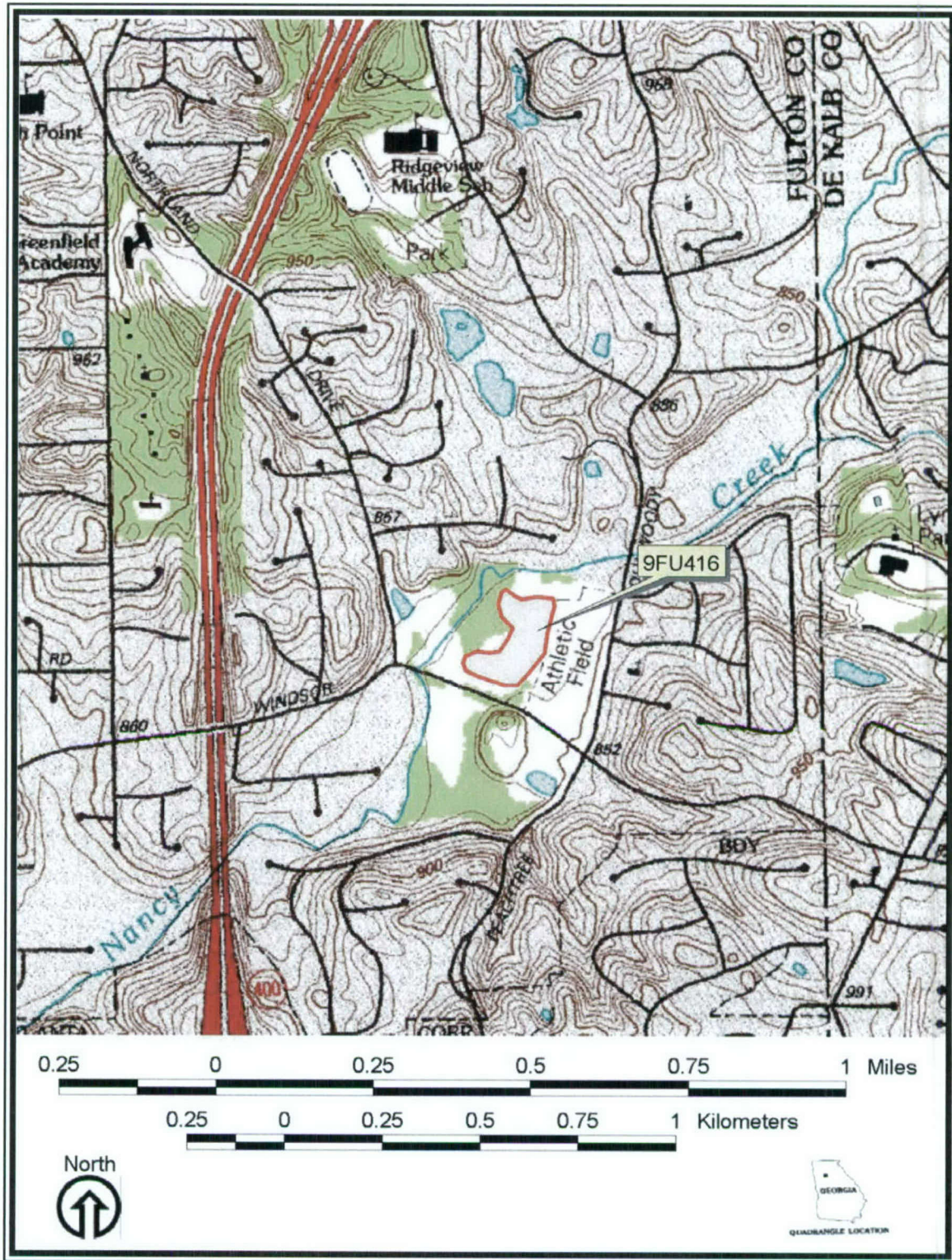


Figure 1. Location of project area (1993 Chamblee, GA 7.5' topographic quadrangle).

Chapter 2. Methods of Investigation

Background Research Methods

Background research included examination of relevant literature from published sources. Research was conducted at the Georgia Archaeological Site Files (University of Georgia, Athens), the Historic Preservation Division (HPD) of the Department of Natural Resources, and the Georgia Department of Archives and History (GDAH) in Atlanta.

Field Investigations

Site boundaries were established, prior to Phase II excavation, during the initial 2002 survey of the Metro-Atlanta Watersheds (Will 2002). Boundaries were established based on the absence of artifacts or features moving outward in cardinal directions from a defined site center. As a general rule, two negative shovel tests excavated at a short interval (10 or 15 meters [33 or 50 ft]) establish such a site boundary, although additional negative shovel tests are sometimes required if shovel testing is at a shorter interval. Some site boundaries are established based on topographic features (e.g. bluffs, swamps).

This study was designed to assist in making definitive National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) recommendations for this site. Objectives of this testing were to assess the potential for intact cultural deposits, collect a representative artifact sample, and to determine horizontal and vertical site boundaries. These factors were used to make definitive NRHP eligibility recommendations.

Phase II evaluation began by establishing reference points on the site based on Phase I survey results. Two by two meter (6.6 ft) test units were excavated in selected areas to further clarify site conditions. Soil was screened through 1/4 inch hardware cloth, and all cultural items were collected. Records of each test were kept on standard forms, including information on content (e.g., presence or absence of artifacts, artifact descriptions) and context (i.e., soil color and texture descriptions, depth of definable levels, observable features). Distinct information describing grid alignment and test unit location, and surface collection numbers was recorded on each acid-free resealable artifact collection bag. The site was photographed using a digital camera in color print format. Site plan maps were drawn, recording locations of cultural (e.g., roads, ditches, fences, plowed fields) and natural (e.g., creeks, shorelines, vegetation) features and test units. All test units were backfilled on completion.

Laboratory Methods

All recovered artifacts were transported to the Atlanta laboratory facilities of Brockington and Associates, Inc., where they were washed and cataloged. Distinct provenience numbers were assigned to each excavation level. Artifacts from each provenience were subsequently divided by class/type, and assigned a catalog number.

Typological identification as manifested by technological and stylistic attributes served as the basis for prehistoric artifact analysis. Laboratory personnel classified all prehistoric ceramic sherds larger than 2 by 2 cm (0.8 by 0.8 in) by surface decoration and aplastic content. When recognizable diagnostic attributes were recorded for residual sherds, i.e., those smaller than 2 by 2 cm (0.8 in). Nondiagnostic residual sherds were tabulated as a group. Sherds and other diagnostics were then compared to published type descriptions from available sources (Coe 1964; Justice 1987; Wauchope 1966; Webb et al. 1993; Williams and Shapiro 1990).

The basis of historic artifact analysis was observable stylistic and technological attributes. Artifacts were identified by material of manufacture (e.g., ceramic, glass, metal), color, function, and method of manufacture, when possible. Temporally diagnostic artifacts were compared with published analytical sources (Brown 1982; Jones and Sullivan 1985; Nelson 1968).

Artifact analysis data were entered into a database (Microsoft Access 2000) for compilation and manipulation, and a computer-generated artifact catalog was produced. The catalog is arranged by site number and provenience number; report graphics include the assigned provenience numbers for each unit. The artifact catalog is presented as Appendix A.

NRHP Evaluation

To be considered eligible for the NRHP, an archaeological site must be shown to be significant under one or more of four basic criteria for evaluation (Table 1). Archaeological sites are generally evaluated relative to Criterion D; however some sites, particularly those representing historic period occupation or use, can be considered eligible if they can be shown to be "associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of [American] history" (Criterion A), or are found to be "associated with the lives of persons significant in [America's] past" (Criterion B), or "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction" as in the case of Civil War earthworks (Criterion C). According to the US Department of the Interior's guidelines for applying the NRHP criteria (Savage and Pope 1998:21), the key to applying Criterion D to archaeological sites is in determining the "information potential" of the cultural property. In order for an archaeological site to be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, that site:

- (1) must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and

- (2) the information must be considered important,

The first of these requirements can be defined as research potential. The National Park Service provides clarification for this statement by adding that a site should be considered eligible for the NRHP if that site “has been used as a source of data **and** contains more, as yet unretrieved data” (Savage and Pope 1998:21; emphasis added).

Table 1 Criteria for NRHP Eligibility (Savage and Pope 1998).

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they:

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Criterion A. | Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; |
| Criterion B. | Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; |
| Criterion C. | Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguished entity whose components may lack individual distinction; |
| Criterion D. | Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. |

It is extremely difficult to develop a completely objective set of attributes which allow definition of NRHP eligible or ineligible archaeological sites. Recent interpretation of published guidelines indicates that sites should be evaluated based on their ability to contribute to our “theoretical and substantive knowledge” (Butler 1985:821-26). Regardless of exact terminology, there is consensus among cultural resource managers that each site type must be evaluated with full awareness of regional research needs, and relative to similar sites in the region.

Archaeological resources located during this survey were evaluated within local and regional prehistoric and historic contexts. This evaluation was balanced through applications of Glassow’s attributes (Glassow 1977) to provide an assessment of the resource’s potential to address regional research issues. That is, a site’s potential to contribute to local or regional research will determine that site’s NRHP eligibility.

A site’s potential to provide data was evaluated explicitly as research potential beyond the present archaeological testing. For example, every site with culturally or temporally diagnostic material has the potential to contribute to the reconstruction of settlement patterns through time. However, in many cases, this potential can be realized through recognition and detailed documentation at the Phase II testing level of investigation.

Curation

All field notes, photographs, project notes, and other information generated by this investigation will be temporarily stored at the Atlanta facilities of Brockington and Associates, Inc. Following submission of the final report of investigations, these materials will be submitted to the Alabama Museum of Natural History, Division of Archaeology (13075 Moundville Archaeological Park, Moundville, Alabama) for final curation.

Chapter 3. Environmental and Cultural Overview

Human adaptation in what we now know as Georgia has changed through time, as both the natural and cultural settings have changed. While the physical environment provides humans with the materials necessary for maintaining life, the combination of physical and cultural events and processes presents limitations and/or opportunities for exploitation and adaptation to any given region. This chapter presents a brief overview of the natural and cultural setting in the project area.

Paleoenvironment

Paleoclimatological research provides data on the prehistoric environment of the project region. During the last 10,000 years, a modern somewhat xeric forest probably covered much of the southeastern United States (Kuchler 1964; Wharton 1989). As the climate continued to warm, increased moisture augmented the northward advance of the oak-hickory forest (Delcourt 1979). In a study by Sheehan et al. (1985) for the Richard B. Russell Multiple Use Area (on the Savannah River), palynological evidence suggests that spruce, pine, fir, and hemlock rapidly decreased in importance between 9,000 and 4,000 years before present (BP). By the mid-Holocene, the oak-hickory forest was gradually being replaced by a pine-dominated woodland (Wharton 1989:12).

From 4,000 years BP to the present, the upland vegetation of the Piedmont was characterized by a thinning of the deciduous forests (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987). Hickory and gums were generally less important, with alder and ragweed increasing in representation in the palynological record (Delcourt 1979; Sheehan et al. 1985). This forest thinning suggests an increase in human related land activities (i.e., timbering, farming). Similarly, the importance and overall increase in pine species in the forest during this time would have depended on several factors, including fire, land clearing, and soil erosion (Plummer 1975; Sheldon 1983).

In an attempt to reconstruct Georgia's vegetational history, Plummer (1975) reexamined original land survey maps of the late eighteenth century. The original survey plats appear to be fairly accurate in portraying the pre-European settlement landscape. Information taken from these surveys document the dominant Piedmont vegetation during the late 1700s as an Oak-Pine-Hickory Forest (see also Braun 1950; Wharton 1989).

Historic examination of Piedmont Georgia suggests that upland hardwood communities have exhibited the most change since European settlement (Nelson 1957:390-97). According to Plummer (1975:14-15):

the deciduous forest north of the Fall Line had extensive oak-pine communities with more hickory westward and more chestnut eastward; southward it dichotomized.

As Native Americans and European Americans began to modify their environment, native species spread into new areas, and immigrant species, introduced by migrating populations, spread with the development of new agriculture. Thus floral diversity decreased as native habitats were changing to cultivated ones.

Current Environment

Fulton County, Georgia, is in the Piedmont physiographic province (Hodler and Schretter 1986). The Piedmont is characterized as a gently rolling plain or plateau situated between the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Atlantic Coastal Plain. The primary drainage for Fulton County is the Chattahoochee River, although the entire region is defined within the Apalachicola River watershed (Wharton 1989).

Project area soils are primarily sandy loam surface layers over sandy clay or clay subsoils (Hodler and Schretter 1986) of the Cartecay, Pacolet, and Cecil types. Cartecay soils are poorly drained soils that are predominantly loamy throughout and occur in wide flood plains. Pacolet soils are well drained or excessively well drained subsoils consisting of brown loam overlying red clayey or yellowish brown subsoil. Cecil soils are well drained with a layer of brown sandy loam overlying a layer of red or yellowish brown clay subsoil (Murphy 1979).

The climate of Fulton County is mild and temperate throughout most of the year. The growing season averages 220 frost-free days. The study area is located within the Warm Temperate Subtropical Zone (Hodler and Schretter 1986), having moderately warm summers with short, mild winters. The average annual temperature is 60°F (16°C). The average growing season is approximately 220 days, from 21 March to 11 November. Average annual rainfall is 121 cm (48 in), well distributed throughout the year (Hodler and Schretter 1986).

Prior to extensive development, the natural vegetation of the project area consisted of a forest dominated by oak, hickory, and gum trees that was gradually replaced by a pine dominated woodland. Today, most of Piedmont Georgia is covered in modified secondary growth deciduous hardwood and hardwood-pine mixed forest.

Cultural Overview

As it is presently understood, human occupation and its associated cultural environment spans at least 12,000 years in the Southeast. This 12,000 year span is divided into a number of temporal periods. Each period is characterized by its own settlement patterns, subsistence strategies, technology, and diagnostic artifacts. Remnants of these temporal periods are left in the form of archaeological deposits. A brief discussion of the cultural history of the region is presented below.

The prehistoric occupation of the southeastern United States can be described best in terms of changes in fundamental social systemics. During much of the past, prehistoric cultures maintained a lifestyle that focused on the acquisition of locally available wild resources (hunting and gathering). The hunting-gathering lifestyle selected for a social structure that emphasized small mobile groups which intensively exploited a given area for their preferred resources. During times of economic stress, secondary resources could be relied upon, along with increased mobilization and trade with neighboring groups, to supplement the diet.

The cultural historical periods most associated with this particular lifestyle are the Paleoindian (9500 - 8500 BC) and the Archaic (8500 - 1000 BC). These periods are further subdivided into categories based on the particular resource procurement strategies, their inter-group relations, and the projectile point typologies which have been developed through the years.

The Paleoindian period in the Southeast is characterized by isolated finds of fluted projectile points and associated hearths or ephemeral features. Very little substantial data concerning Paleoindian lifeways are known from the region. What is postulated tends to be adopted from the interpretations of more substantial remains from the Plains and western North America, since it is assumed that nomadic Pleistocene hunter-gatherers maintained a similar pattern of behavior regardless of region. Populations were sparse across most of Georgia. There are, however, some areas with concentrations of Late Paleoindian sites that indicate either a denser population or repeated re-use of local habitats (perhaps seasonally). The database is minimal, though, and may heavily reflect survey biases.

During the transition from sparse Paleoindian colonization to higher Archaic population densities, developments in technology mirrored the rise in populations. Large heavy lanceolate projectile points were gradually replaced by generally smaller more finely crafted corner- or side-notched types (Anderson et al. 1990; Bullen 1975; Coe 1964; Whatley 1984). This reflected not only a change in technological innovation, but a shift in focus to smaller prey species (as opposed to now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna). It was during the late stages of the Archaic that fiber-tempered ceramics (e.g. Stallings Island) were developed, indicating a push towards a more sedentary settlement strategy (Fairbanks 1942; Sassaman 1993).

Site localities during the periods of intensive hunting and gathering were selected primarily as a means to allow access to some necessary resources. For the most part these resources were prey species, wild plants, and lithics. Natural barriers to movement prevented colonization in some instances. Groups were aggregated according to complex territorial arrangements that evolved early on and probably shrank considerably as populations increased or seasonal rounds developed based on smaller prey species (Anderson and Joseph 1988). One strategy, posited by Anderson and Hanson (1988), suggests a seasonal round wherein migration occurred across both the Piedmont and Coastal Plain provinces. The pattern may have involved winter/spring use of the Coastal Plain, and summer/fall use of the Piedmont. The agglomeration of sites near the fall line, may in fact indicate a propensity for fording rivers where they are most shallow (north of the fall line) while maintaining such a seasonal round.

The Early Archaic period is distinguished from the preceding Paleoindian period on the basis of the technological change from large-fluted projectile points to simpler, smaller and more diverse points. The general density of populations increased, along with more technological change to herald the period which archaeologists refer to as the Middle Archaic. The shift towards more diverse and complex Middle Archaic populations took place gradually, and is not easily distinguished by period boundaries. This can be seen most effectively when trying to assess beginning and ending dates for the Early, Middle and Late Archaic.

The Middle Archaic, however, appears to show an increase in more permanent settlement, particularly in the large river valleys. This is perhaps most indicative of the establishment of intra-regional territories, by discrete tribal, ethnic, or familial units. During this period one begins to see the characteristics of seasonality and continual seasonal rounds within restricted territories. This is expanded in the Late Archaic.

The primary development in the Late Archaic which distinguishes it from the preceding periods is the development of pottery. The subsistence systems did not change substantially between periods, but it appears that settlement may have become increasingly sedentary. The development of fiber-tempered pottery may have been in response to the decrease in nomadic lifestyle, or the prolonged occupation of preferred sites.

It is inaccurate to consider changes in faunal procurement strategies or territorial boundaries between and within the Paleoindian and Archaic periods as resultant from a single factor (such as climate change). Rather, a complex web of individual yet interdependent factors influenced the path taken in the evolutionary development of hunter-gatherers in the Southeast. This implies that later developments were in many ways predestined by very early strategies, though they were on the whole greatly more complex. The empirical study of Savannah River chiefdoms by Anderson (1994) is a detailed example of the ways in which very complex political and economic forces interact to manifest themselves in different ways. These later period manifestations clearly have their roots in earlier hunter-gatherer societies.

By the time that ceramics were developed, subsistence began to focus to a larger degree on domesticated resources, such as maize, beans and squash. These crops were probably introduced from Mexico and supplemented the locally derived domesticates before displacing them during the Mississippian (Yarnell 1993). The necessity for planting and maintaining plots of land, initially through slash and burn horticulture but eventually through more sophisticated crop management techniques, helped select for the development of more stable settled societies (Bender 1978; Binford 1968). Increased sedentism was probably a factor leading to higher rates of reproductive fertility, and subsequent population increases.

Through increased sedentism and larger populations in conjunction with many other factors, social diversity eventually began to dominate. Evidence of differential access to exotic trade goods and the social demands of craft specialization are ways in which the archaeological record reveals the development of social diversity. A system evolved in which more complex societies participated

in regional interaction and developed centers of political influence (Anderson 1994; Barker and Pauketat 1992; Marshall 1987).

The culture historical periods in which these characteristics developed and reached their greatest degree of complexity are usually identified as the Woodland (1000 BC - AD 900) and the Mississippian (AD 900 - 1600). Each of these can also be subdivided into finer classifications based on particular pottery typologies and the presence/absence of public or symbolic architecture, usually identified as Early, Middle or Late periods.

The Early Woodland period is correlated with increasing intra- and extra-regional trade (exemplified by more exotic items), developing social hierarchies, technological innovations in ceramics as well as hunting strategies (the bow and arrow), and a presumed increase in political superstructures. Dwellings become more permanent, are situated in denser concentrations and are extended as part of more continuous settlements. The trend increases throughout the Middle and Late Woodland periods with the addition of mound building and the extension of greater emphasis on sedentary agriculture.

It was during the Mississippian periods, however, that regional chiefdoms developed which were associated with particular river valleys and dominated trade networks throughout the Southeast. They became powerful regional polities, that must have held sway over nearly all aspects of daily life. These societies engaged in building massive earthwork mounds, presumably for use as religious structures, but which also emphasized the ability to mobilize great human effort by socially elevated individuals. A vast number of sources focus on the development and collapse of regional polities (e.g., Anderson 1994; Barker and Pauketat 1992; Blitz 1993; Byrd 1991; DePratter 1991; Hudson et al. 1985; Knight 1990; Marshall 1987; Smith 1990), primarily from a processual perspective, but with a heavy emphasis on social stratification and regional spatial organization.

Anderson (1994) focuses on the "cycling" of political power in the region, with a postulation that changes in the organizational development of particular chiefdoms resulted from a number of primary motivating factors, including: regional physiographic structures; climate; resource structure; agricultural/subsistence production; storage technology; tribute mobilization; prestige goods exchange; alliance networking; information flow; territorial boundary maintenance; population change; population movement; ritual institutions; authority structures; factional competition; and the nature of succession. Anderson (1994) addresses the development of chiefdoms in the region from the perspective of materialism and economic motivation, suffused with a strong socio-religious ideal perpetuated by the exchange of exotic prestige goods.

Concurrent with the arrival of the first Europeans, the southeastern polities began to break up (Peebles 1986; Anderson 1994). It is difficult to determine if the change resulted from the arrival of Europeans or was merely coincidental, but by the mid-1600s the region was inhabited by smaller populations of historically known tribal confederations (such as the Cherokee, Coosa, Creek, Coweta, Ocute, Calusa, and Apalachee). These cultures did not exhibit the same affinity for mound building or hyper-social stratification evidenced in the Mississippian societies. There were well established trade routes that linked all of the individual regions with each other and with areas

outside the Southeast, but the regional political dominance of specific population centers had changed. It is likely that disease introduced by the Spanish, and later the English, was responsible for the elimination of a very large percentage of the population (Wood 1989), and perhaps the role of regional politics as it transformed the elaborate political structure of the region.

Historians and archaeologists agree that Spanish explorers probably passed near the project region during the early to middle sixteenth century (DePratter et al. 1983; Hudson et al. 1984; Smith 1976). While exploratory expeditions led by Hernando de Soto and Juan Pardo constituted the initial incursion of Europeans into the interior Southeast, Spanish influence over what would become northern Georgia was short-lived and limited to occasional trade with aboriginal populations.

English journeys into Native American lands of interior Georgia may have begun as early as the late-1600s. Representatives of the British colonial government ventured westward soon after the founding of Charles Town (now Charleston, South Carolina) in 1670, anxious to establish relationships with interior settlements for the purpose of expanding their commercial and political boundaries. To this end, visits to the interior region by Dr. Henry Woodward in 1674 (Milling 1969) and James Moore in 1690 (Mooney 1982) were oriented primarily toward establishment of trade and political alliance.

While permanent white settlement in Georgia officially began with Oglethorpe's landing at Yamacraw Bluff (now Savannah) in 1733, movement into more remote portions of the state did not occur until the late eighteenth century. During the early eighteenth century, white traders traveling into interior Georgia followed the Etowah Trail, later known as the Hightower Trail. This trail allowed comparatively easy travel from Augusta to Etowah in northwest Georgia.

Treaties signed in Augusta in the late eighteenth century opened large portions of northeast Georgia to European-American settlement. As Native American groups continued to be forced to cede land to state and federal governments, immigration of European Americans into the interior Southeast intensified. Apparently initial settlement in the vicinity of the project corridor did not occur until after the War of 1812, when threats of Indian attack had abated (Dorsey 1991). Legal settlement of the project vicinity did not begin until after the Cherokee Land Lottery in 1821 (Davis 1981).

Early settlement and economy in north Georgia followed established frontier patterns. Initial settlement was primarily along river and stream valleys where rich alluvial soils were available. The first homes were small one- or two-room log cabins. The first settlers in the area were subsistence farmers. Pioneer farming focused on clearing trees on the best soils to establish a garden, some fruit trees, a cash crop, and a food crop. Principal crops were corn, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, and beans. Corn was the principal food crop, and corn and tobacco were the first cash crops. Pigs, sheep, and cattle were allowed to roam the open range and woodlands, and were driven overland to Augusta for river transport to markets in Savannah (McIntosh 1940). As settlement developed and stabilized, lands were consolidated, and a plantation economy, based first on tobacco then on cotton, developed (Tabor 1974).

The economic base of the project area changed dramatically after development of the cotton gin made production of upland cotton profitable. During the early nineteenth century, cotton became the primary crop produced in the study area. The primary markets for the project area's farm products were Atlanta, Athens, and Augusta.

By the middle nineteenth century, transportation systems statewide had begun to be developed; however, these improvements were slow in reaching north Georgia. Public roads, following early Indian trails, were unimproved and often unmarked. Railroad construction in Georgia began in the 1830s, but did not reach the project area until the middle 1840s.

The Civil War dealt much of Georgia a major blow in the form of social and economic upheaval. Intermittent raids, guerilla activities, and finally the Atlanta campaign caused disruption of former lifeways; food, seed, and livestock were taken or destroyed, and slaves were set free. The project area and surrounding vicinity saw extensive military action during the summer of 1864. The entire landscape of north Georgia was modified by both Union and Confederate armies (totaling over 180,000 men); miles of excavated entrenchments and fortifications were constructed throughout the area.

The loss of the slave labor force throughout the South, combined with severe financial setbacks suffered by the southern states as the war's defeated party, necessitated changes in the overall economic system. Prunty (1955) attributes the development and growth of the tenant farm/sharecropper system after the Civil War to extensive changes in sources of labor and capital availability. The reorganization that occurred was primarily based on changes in the relationship between management and labor, and resulted in the broad dispersion of smaller, individual farmsteads (sharecroppers and tenant farmers) within the former boundaries of the plantation. Former slaves and non-landholding whites ultimately became a part of this new system wherein farmland was rented for cash or a share of the seasonal yield.

Shifts in settlement related to plantation reorganization apparently occurred throughout the state. Prunty (1955) describes spatial differences between antebellum and postbellum plantation settlement patterns resulting from a movement away from the pre-war nucleated plantation village toward a more dispersed pattern of tenant farms having varying degrees of independence from the planter/landowner. According to Prunty (1955:470), the critical factor determining extent of settlement distribution was the control and ownership of working livestock, agricultural implements, and housing. The nucleated form of settlement found on antebellum plantations continued to predominated until freedmen acquired:

- (1) freedom from direct control and continuous supervision;
- (2) their own homes in proximity to crop land at least functionally, if not nominally under their control; and
- (3) use and control of mules.

As these aspects of freedom were slowly realized, freed blacks were able to move away from the plantation village complex and occupy outlying corridors within the planter's holdings, forming what Prunty (1955:466) terms the "Post-Bellum Fragmented Occupance Form."

As the Industrial Revolution continued, European demand for American cotton grew. The South responded to this demand; it actually produced about 10,000,000 more bales of cotton in the four years preceding 1881 than it had during the 15 years immediately preceding the Civil War (Aycock 1981). Apparently the tenant farm system was more efficient at producing cotton than was the slave labor system. The problem with tenancy was its creation of impoverished farmers, forced to mortgage future crops for present needs. In years when crops failed, these farmers went deeper into debt (Wynes 1977).

Cotton and corn remained the most important crops produced in the upper Piedmont through the late nineteenth century. By the late 1880s, a number of farmers were attempting to diversify their agricultural output. The less labor intensive breeding of livestock, particularly cattle, sheep, and hogs, while matching pre-war production only after 1900, represented the major attempt at diversification.

Cotton was still "king" in the study area during the early twentieth century. Georgia's most productive year for cotton was 1913, and the market for cotton remained strong. The boll weevil first appeared in south Georgia that year, and within six years the weevil had spread throughout Georgia, ruining the cotton crops. Large-scale production of cotton in the study area ended about 1920.

The majority of Fulton County is no longer considered to be fertile farmland. Manufacturing and service industries employ most of the residents near the study area. At the present time, Fulton County is incorporated with the city of Atlanta.

Chapter 4. Results and Recommendations

Background Research

Prior to the survey, background research was conducted at the Georgia Archaeological Site Files (University of Georgia, Athens) to determine if any previously recorded archaeological sites were present in the project area. No previously recorded sites were identified in the project area.

Results of Field Investigations

Site 9FU416 was identified during the initial survey (Will 2002) as a fairly large Middle Woodland site of the Cartersville phase. Part of the site is in the flood plain of Nancy Creek and it extends uphill towards the athletic fields. The east portion of the site may have been partially destroyed during the construction of these fields, as artifacts were found adjacent to them. The site remains mostly intact and seems to have had little disturbance from modern agricultural practices or suburban development, with the exception of a small sewer line crosscutting the north section. Site vegetation consists of secondary growth hardwoods and a dense undergrowth of tall grasses and briers. Figure 2 is the site plan of 9FU416 showing the location of the test units from this investigation and the shovel tests from the initial survey.

Three two by two meter (6.6 by 6.6 ft) test units were excavated. Locations were based on artifact densities from shovel tests during the initial survey. Each test unit was excavated in 10 cm (3.9 in) arbitrary levels based on a fixed datum. Unit profiles identify the natural layers. Features were excavated in half by natural levels, the remaining half of the feature was taken for a flotation sample.

Test Unit 201 (Figures 3 and 4) was located in the eastern section of the site. Horizon 1 (0-20 cmbs [0-7.9 in]) consisted of all of excavation Levels 1 and 2 and part of Level 3. It was a disturbed layer that appeared to have been from grading activities, most likely pushed from the construction of the athletic fields. This horizon was primarily a reddish brown (5YR4/4) silty clayey loam. This horizon only yielded one residual sherd and unglazed brick fragments.

Horizon 2 (20-27 cmbs [7.9-10.6 in]) soils are a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) mottled silty clayey loam. This horizon consisted of Level 3 and part of Level 4. This horizon indicates the first natural layer seen in the unit. It contained a high density of artifacts including a variety of lithics such as Ridge and Valley chert biface fragment, Coastal Plain and Ridge and Valley chert flakes, quartz shatter and metavolcanic flakes. The ceramic decorations included check stamped, simple stamped, curvilinear complicated stamped, unidentifiable complicated stamped, and plain sherds. The ceramic temper consisted of sand in varying degrees of coarseness.



Figure 3. Test Unit 201, East Profile.

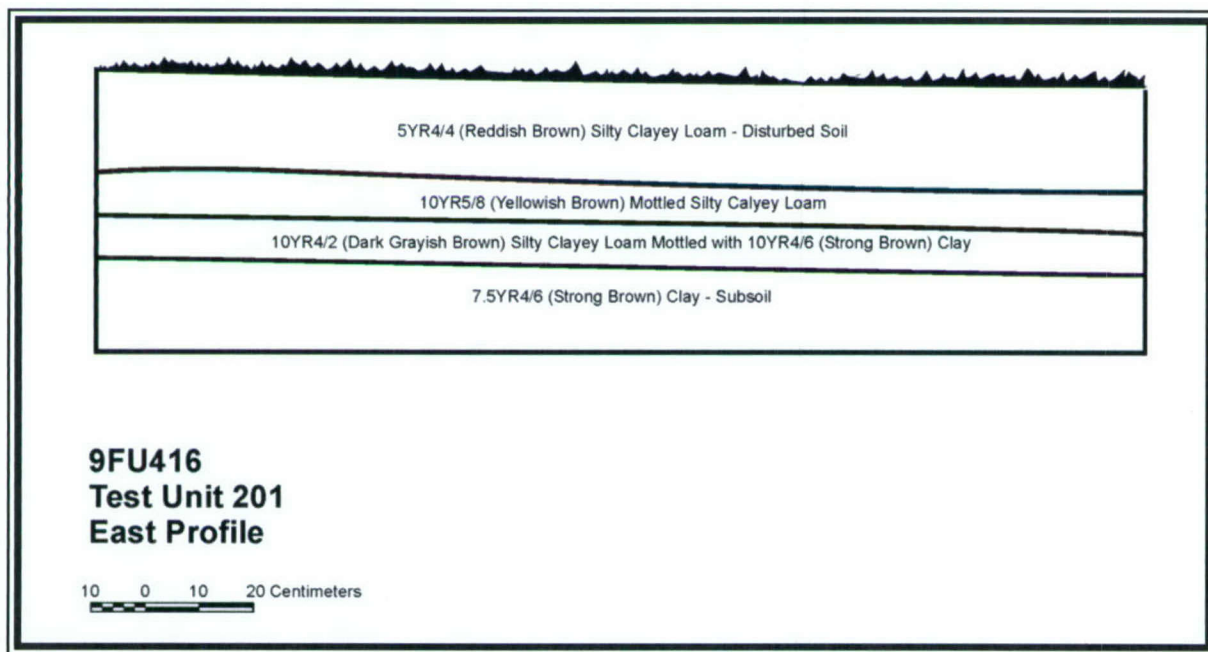


Figure 4. Test Unit 201, East Profile.

Test Unit 202 was excavated in the west-central part of the site. This unit was located in the flood plain and the natural levels show episodes of flooding. Many of the natural layers were mottled sands and clays with no one dominant soil type, the colors ranged from whitish sands to dark grays and browns. See Figure 6 for detailed soil colors.

Horizon 1 (0-40cmbs [0-15.8 in]) is a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) clayey sand. This horizon consists of the top four arbitrary levels. Most of the artifacts were found in these layers. Artifacts found consist of lithics and ceramics. The lithics include Coastal Plain and Ridge and Valley chert flakes, a schist nutting stone, a quartz flake, and a metavolcanic flake. Ceramics include checked stamped, unidentified stamped, simple stamped, rectilinear complicated stamped, and plain sherds with a variety of sand tempers.

Horizon 2 is an inclusion into Horizon 1. It is a brownish yellow (10YR6/6) clayey sand. Horizons 3, 4, and 5 are sediments brought in from flooding episodes. Horizon 3 contained a mixture of sands and clays varying in color from white to dark grayish brown. Horizon 4 was mostly dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sand mottled with multicolored clays. Horizon 5 was primarily a dark brown (10YR3/3) clayey sand. None of these horizons contained any artifacts.

No middens were present in the unit. One bell shaped pit feature, Feature 601, was identified in the northwest corner of the unit. Although it contained some artifacts, the density was low. Fired earth/clay was present along with some charcoal, but not enough to indicate remnants of a fire pit. Feature 601 is 75 cm (30 in) deep and 80 cm (32 in) wide. It contains Horizons 6, 7, and 8. Horizon 6 is a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clayey sand. Horizon 7 is a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clayey sand mottled with dark brown (7.5YR3/3) clay. Horizon 8 is a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sand. Feature 601 was cut into the flood plain soils to create a bell shaped pit feature, perhaps used for the storage of nuts or other foods. The feature appears to have naturally refilled over time and not used as a refuse pit. Feature 601 was bisected along the west wall (Figure 5). A five gallon flotation sample was taken from the feature and the remaining soil was screened.

Test Unit 203 (Figures 7 and 8) was placed in the southeastern part of the site. This unit probably had the most representative soil stratification for the site. It is not in the flood plain, nor has it received any disturbances from the construction of the athletic fields, modern agricultural practices, or suburban development.

Horizon 1 (0-25cmbs [0-9.8 in]) consists of a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy clay. This horizon encompasses all of Levels 1 and 2 and about half of Level 3. Artifacts were found in all of the levels. Ceramics included cord marked sherds. Lithics included Ridge and Valley chert flakes and quartz flakes.

Horizon 2 (25-50 cmbs [9.8-19.7 in]) is a thick sheet midden. It consists of dark brown (7.5YR3/4) sandy clay. Half of Level 3 and all of Levels 4 and 5 are included in this horizon. This horizon had a high artifact density. The ceramics include checked stamped, linear check stamped,

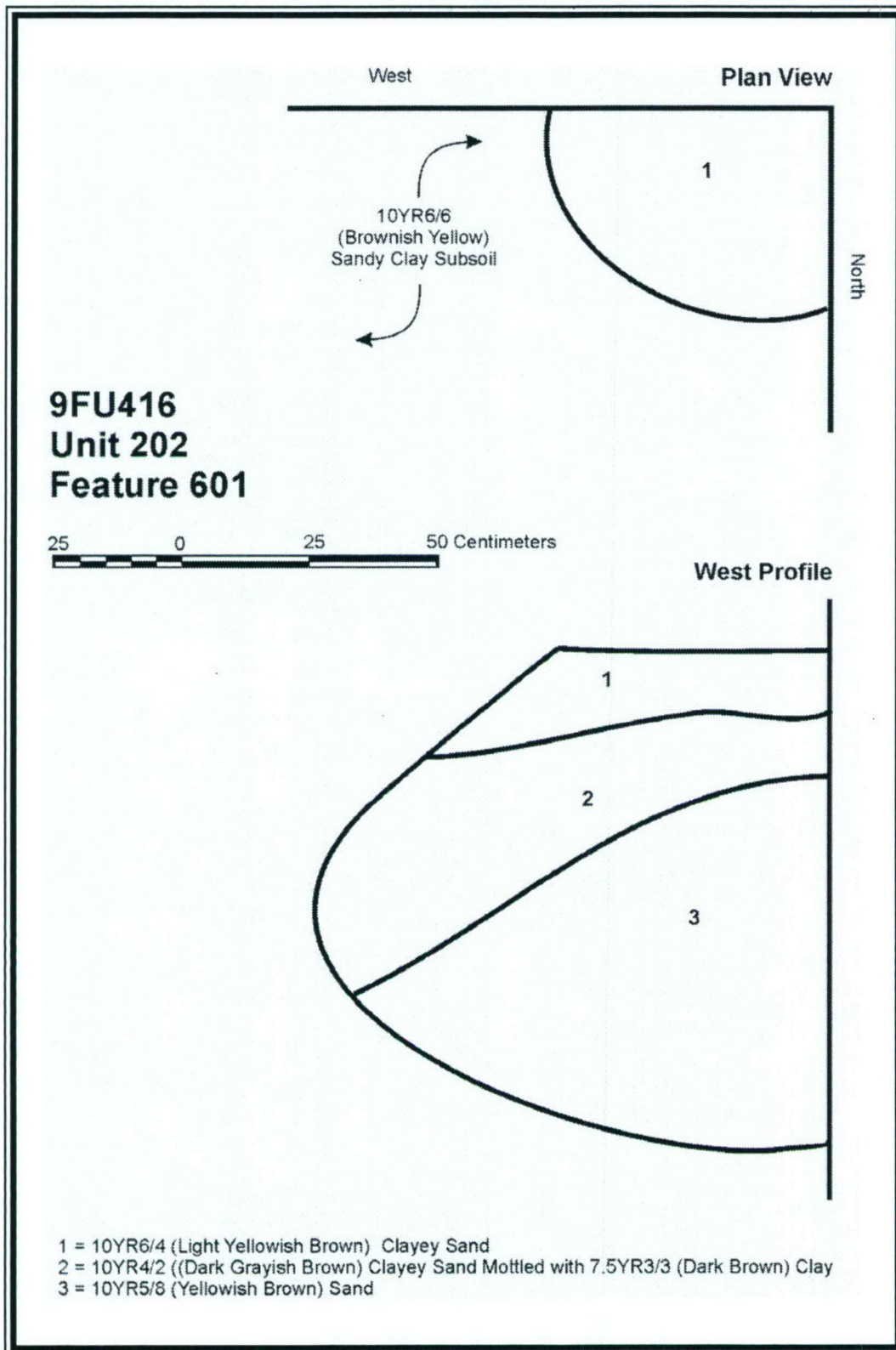


Figure 5. Plan View and West Profile of Feature 601.

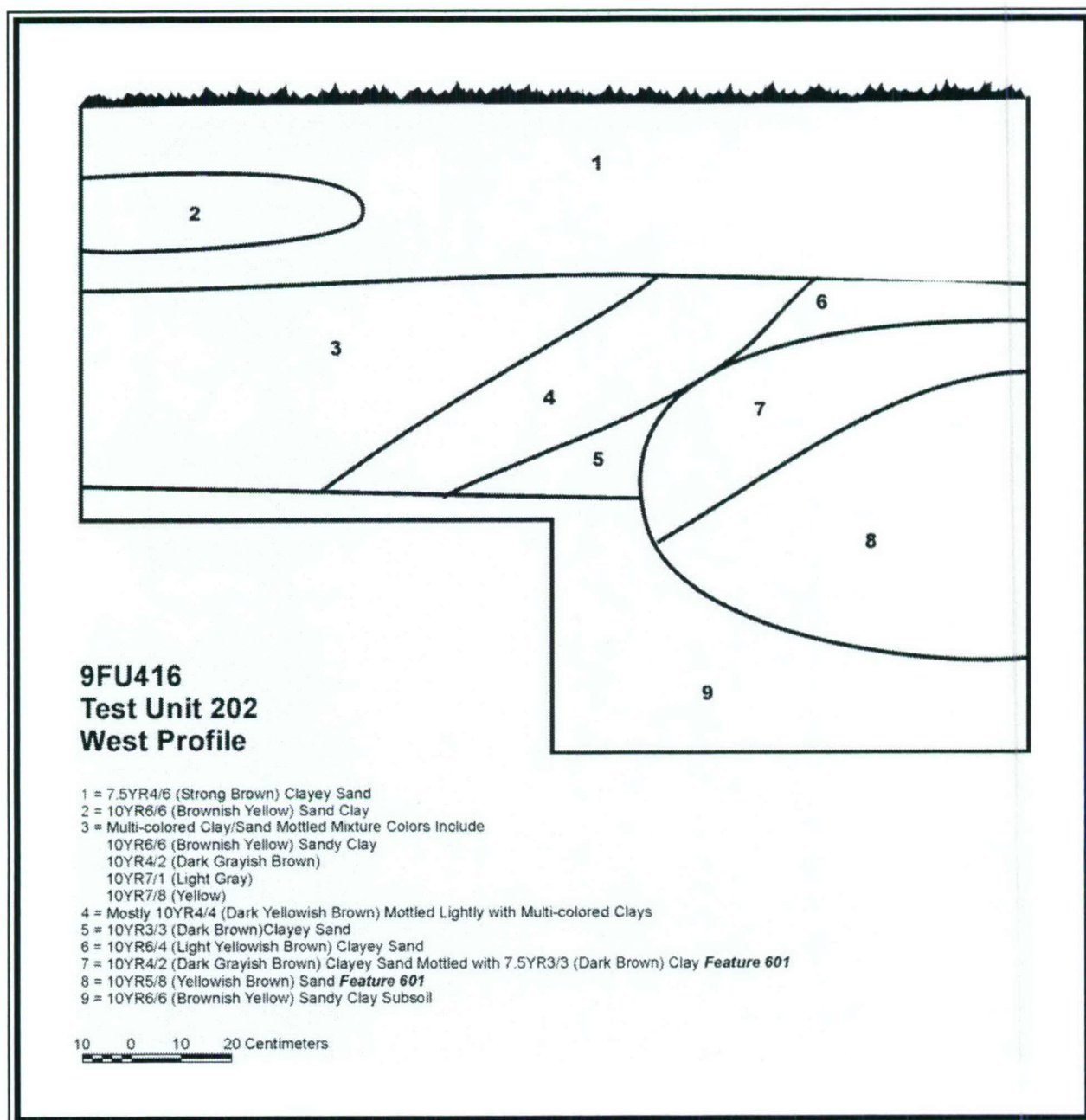


Figure 6. Test Unit 202, West Profile.

and plain with sand tempers. Besides the basic body and rim sherds, this horizon also contained four leg or pods for a vessel, two are plain and two are check stamped indicating at least two separate vessels. These types of vessels tend to be used for ceremonial events rather than for utilitarian purposes. The lithics from this horizon include Ridge and Valley chert flakes, quartz shatter and flakes, quartzite flakes and a quartzite cobble.

Horizon 3 (50-65 cmbs [19.7-25.6 in]) is a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay that represents the original ground surface grading into subsoil at the base. This horizon represents Levels 6 and 7. Level 6 contained a few artifacts at the top of the level (50-55 cmbs [19.7-21.7 in]), Level 7 contained no artifacts. The artifacts found included a few residual sherds, one check stamped ceramic, Coastal Plain chert flakes, Ridge and Valley chert flakes and the base of a projectile point, quartzite shatter and a small amount of charcoal.

Feature 602 was identified at the top of Level 6. This feature was drawn and photographed in plan view. It was then bisected, the south half was excavated and the north half was taken for flotation. The profile of the feature was drawn and photographed. The feature was the remains of a post. Flotations revealed residual ceramic sherds, Coastal Plain chert flakes, quartzite shatter, mica, fired earth/clay, charcoal, seeds, and the light fraction. Figure 9 presents a profile map of Feature 602.



Figure 7. Test Unit 203, West Profile.

Woodland structures were often post structures. Although no other posts were identified in the unit, they could be present in unexcavated areas just outside the unit. The post in combination with the sheet midden show evidence of long-term occupation at this site.

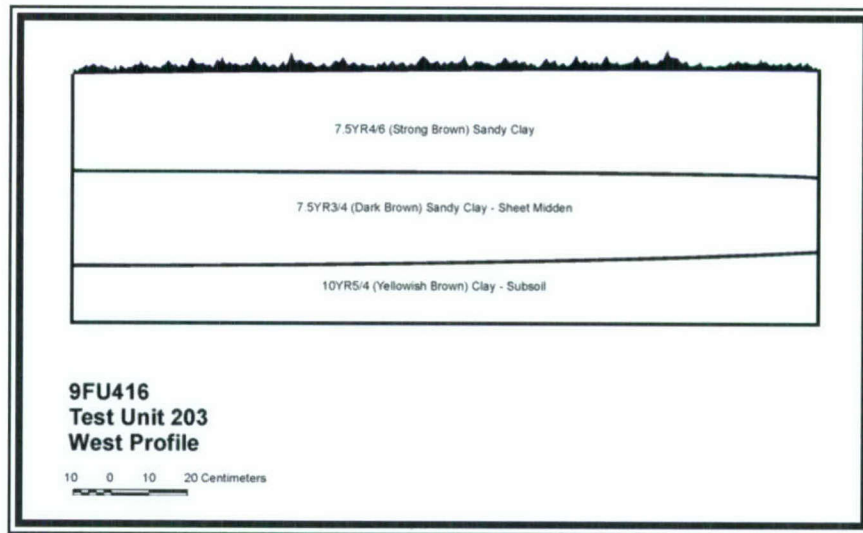


Figure 8. Test Unit 203, West Profile.

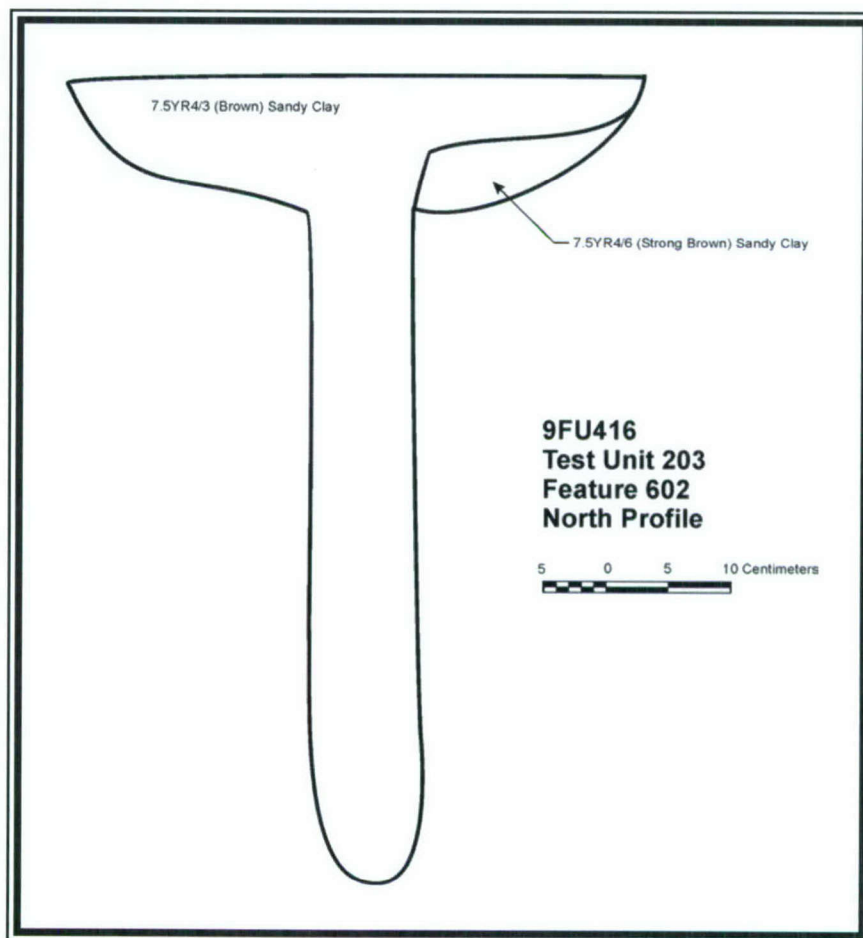


Figure 9. Feature 602, North Profile.

Summary and Recommendations

Site 9FU416 is a prehistoric Middle Woodland village of the Cartersville phase (200BC-AD300). The site exhibits features and middens that would suggest a long-term occupation. The site has experienced little disturbance from modern agricultural practices or suburban development. The soil stratigraphy on site maintains its integrity and contains evidence of cultural layers.

9FU416 was originally recommended potentially eligible under Criterion D (archaeology) because of the possibility of recovering a large volume of cultural material, intact soils, domestic features, and diagnostic artifacts. The site exhibited all of these characteristics. Because 9FU416 is likely to contribute significantly to the interpretation of prehistory in the region, it is recommended eligible for the NRHP. Phase III data recovery is recommended.

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Appendix A: Artifact Catalog

Artifact Catalog

Brockington and Associates, Inc. uses the following proveniencing system. Provenience 1 designates general surface collections. Numbers after the decimal point designate subsequent surface collections, or trenches. Proveniences 2 to 200 designate shovel tests. Controlled surface collections and 50 by 50 cm units are also designated by this provenience range. Proveniences 201 to 400 designate 1 by 1 m units done for testing purposes. Proveniences 401 to 600 designate excavation units (1 by 2 m, 2 by 2 m, or larger). Provenience numbers over 600 designate features. For all provenience numbers except 1 the numbers after the decimal point designate levels. Provenience X.0 is a surface collection at a shovel test or unit. X.1 designates level one, and X.2 designates level two. For example, 401.2 is Excavation Unit 401, level 2. Flotation samples are designated by a 01 added after the level. For example, 401.201 is the flotation material from Excavation Unit 401, level 2.

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Site Number	Page Number
9FU416	A - 1
Projectile Point/Biface Forms	A - 6

SITE NUMBER: 9FU416

PROVENIENCE NUMBER: 201 , 2 Test Unit 201, 2x2 m, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Comments
1		2.7	unglazed brick fragments	
2	2		residual sherd	

PROVENIENCE NUMBER: 201 , 3 Test Unit 201, 2x2 m, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Comments
1	1		translucent quartz shatter	
2	2		Ridge and Valley chert biface fragment	
3	1		metavolcanic shatter	
4	1		metavolcanic flake fragment	
5	1		Coastal Plain chert flake	
6	2		Ridge and Valley chert flake	
7	4		Ridge and Valley chert flake fragment	
8	2		check stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper	
9	5		simple stamped body sherd, very coarse sand temper	
10	2		simple stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper	
11	3		plain body sherd, very coarse sand temper	
12	7		plain body sherd, coarse sand temper	
13	2		plain rim sherd, coarse sand temper	mend
14	2		burnished body sherd, very coarse sand temper	
15	1		curvilinear complicated stamped body sherd, fine/medium sand temper	
16	5		unidentifiable complicated stamped body sherd, very coarse sand temper	
17	2		unidentifiable complicated stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper	
18	1		unidentified stamped body sherd, very coarse sand temper	
19	1		unidentified stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper	
20	20		eroded body sherd, very coarse sand temper	
21	10		eroded body sherd, coarse sand temper	

Site Number: 9FU416

22	133		residual sherd
23		568.4	unglazed brick fragments

PROVENIENCE NUMBER: 201 , 4 Test Unit 201, 2x2 m, Level 4, 30-40 cmbd

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Comments
1		0.3	charcoal	
2	1		Ridge and Valley chert shatter	
3	1		Ridge and Valley chert thinning flake	
4	29		residual sherd	
5	2		plain body sherd, coarse sand temper	
6	1		scraped body sherd, coarse sand temper	
7	1		simple stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper	
8	1		eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper	
9	3		eroded body sherd, coarse sand temper	

PROVENIENCE NUMBER: 202 , 1 Test Unit 202, 2x2 m, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Comments
1	2		residual sherd	

PROVENIENCE NUMBER: 202 , 2 Test Unit 202, 2x2 m, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Comments
1	1		check stamped body sherd, fine/medium sand temper	
2	1		eroded body sherd, coarse sand temper	
3	1		unidentified stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper	
4	6		residual sherd	
5	1		metavolcanic flake	

PROVENIENCE NUMBER: 202 , 3 Test Unit 202, 2x2 m, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Comments
1	1		scraped body sherd, coarse sand temper	
2	3		simple stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper	
3	1		rectilinear complicated stamped body sherd, very coarse sand temper	
4	3		eroded body sherd, very coarse sand temper	
5	1		eroded body sherd, coarse sand temper	
6	1		plain body sherd, coarse sand temper	
7	52		residual sherd	
8	1		crystal quartz flake fragment	
9	1		Coastal Plain chert flake	
10	3		Ridge and Valley chert flake fragment	
11	1		nutting stone	schist

PROVENIENCE NUMBER: 202 , 4 Test Unit 202, 2x2 m, Level 4, 30-40 cmbd

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Comments
1	1		Ridge and Valley chert thinning flake	
2	11		residual sherd	1 Rim
3	1		plain rim sherd, fine/medium sand temper	
4	2		simple stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper	
5	1		unidentifiable complicated stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper	
6	1		check stamped body sherd, fine/medium sand temper	

Site Number: 9FU416

PROVENIENCE NUMBER: 202 , 5 Test Unit 202, 2x2 m, Level 5, 40-50 cmbd

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Comments
1	5		eroded body sherd, coarse sand temper	
2	1		plain body sherd, coarse sand temper	
3	5		residual sherd	

PROVENIENCE NUMBER: 202 , 6 Test Unit 202, 2x2 m, Level 6, 50-67 cmbd

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Comments
1	3		eroded body sherd, coarse sand temper	
2	1		eroded rim sherd, fine/medium sand temper	
3	2		residual sherd	

PROVENIENCE NUMBER: 203 , 1 Test Unit 203, 2x2 m, Level 1, 0-10 cmbd

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Comments
1	2		residual sherd	
2	1		Ridge and Valley chert flake fragment	

PROVENIENCE NUMBER: 203 , 2 Test Unit 203, 2x2 m, Level 2, 10-20 cmbd

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Comments
1	6		eroded body sherd, coarse sand temper	
2	1		eroded rim sherd, fine/medium sand temper	
3	1		cord marked body sherd, fine/medium sand temper	
4	37		residual sherd	
5	4		unidentifiable nail	
6	1		Ridge and Valley chert flake fragment	
7		1.0	charcoal	

PROVENIENCE NUMBER: 203 , 3 Test Unit 203, 2x2 m, Level 3, 20-30 cmbd

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Comments
1	38		residual sherd	
2	3		eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper	
3	3		eroded body sherd, coarse sand temper	
4	2		Ridge and Valley chert thinning flake	
5	1		Ridge and Valley chert flake	
6	2		unidentifiable nail	
7	2		milky quartz flake	
8		0.3	wood	

PROVENIENCE NUMBER: 203 , 4 Test Unit 203, 2x2 m, Level 4, 30-40 cmbd

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Comments
1	2		eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper	
2	22		eroded body sherd, coarse sand temper	
3	2		check stamped body sherd, fine/medium sand temper	
4	67		residual sherd	
5	5		light green flat (window) glass	
6	1		Ridge and Valley chert thinning flake	
7	1		milky quartz shatter	
8	1		milky quartz flake fragment	

Site Number: 9FU416

PROVENIENCE NUMBER: 203 , 5 Test Unit 203, 2x2 m, Level 5, 40-50 cmbd

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Comments
1	2		cobble	Quartzite fragment
2	1		quartzite flake fragment	
3	1		crystal quartz flake fragment	
4	2		Ridge and Valley chert biface fragment	
5	24		Ridge and Valley chert thinning flake	
6	96		residual sherd	5 Rims
7	1		ceramic leg/pod	Plain, Coarse Sand
8	1		ceramic leg/pod	Plain, Very Coarse Sand
9	1		ceramic leg/pod	Check Stamped, Coarse Sand
10	1		ceramic leg/pod	Check Stamped, Very Coarse Sand
11	1		plain body sherd, very coarse sand temper	
12	1		plain rim sherd, coarse sand temper	
13	1		linear check stamped body sherd, fine/medium sand temper	
14	3		check stamped body sherd, fine/medium sand temper	
15	4		check stamped rim sherd, coarse sand temper	3 mend
16	14		check stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper	
17	6		check stamped body sherd, very coarse sand temper	2 mend
18	7		eroded body sherd, coarse sand temper	
19	8		eroded body sherd, very coarse sand temper	

PROVENIENCE NUMBER: 203 , 6 Test Unit 203, 2x2 m, Level 6, 50-60 cmbd

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Comments
1	30		residual sherd	
2	3		eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand temper	
3	15		eroded body sherd, coarse sand temper	
4	1		check stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper	
5	3		Coastal Plain chert thinning flake	
6	6		Ridge and Valley chert thinning flake	
7	1		Ridge and Valley chert flake fragment	
8	4		quartzite shatter	
9		0.7	charcoal	
10	1		Ridge and Valley chert projectile point base	

PROVENIENCE NUMBER: 601 , 1 Test Unit 202, Feature 601, East 1/2

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Comments
1	1		curvilinear complicated stamped body sherd, fine/medium sand temper	
2	2		residual sherd	

PROVENIENCE NUMBER: 601 , 101 Feature 601, East half, flotation

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Comments
1		15.1	flotation - light fraction	
2	1		plain body sherd, coarse sand temper	
3	1		unidentified stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper	
4	1		residual sherd	
5	1		Ridge and Valley chert thinning flake	
6		0.6	charcoal	
7		0.2	fired earth/clay	

Site Number: 9FU416

8	0.5	mica
9	1.5	residual, 1mil screen
10	0.9	residual artifacts

PROVENIENCE NUMBER: 602 , 101 Feature 602, North half, flotation

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1		6.1	flotation - light fraction	
2	2		residual sherd	
3	1		quartzite shatter	
4	1		Coastal Plain chert thinning flake	
5	2		unidentifiable iron/steel	fragments
6		0.1	mica	
7		0.3	fired earth/clay	
8		0.5	charcoal	
9	2		steatite fragment	
10		2.0	residual, 1mil screen	
11		0.7	residual artifacts	

PROVENIENCE NUMBER: 602 , 201 Feature 602, South half, flotation

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1		8.9	flotation - light fraction	
2	6		residual sherd	
3	3		Coastal Plain chert thinning flake	
4	1		unidentifiable iron/steel	fragment
5		0.8	mica	
6		1.4	charcoal	
7		0.3	fired earth/clay	
8	1	0.0	seed	
9		3.9	residual, 1mil screen	
10		0.9	residual artifacts	

Projectile Point/Biface Forms

Site Number: 9FU416

Provenience #: 203.6

Catalog Number: 10

All measurements are in mm.

Length: 24.9

Width: 27.0

Thickness: 5.8

Stem Width:

Stem Length:

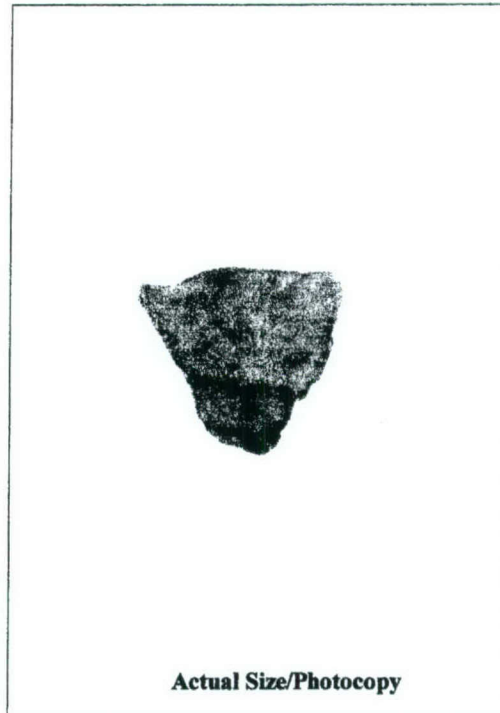
Lithic Type: Ridge and Valley Chert

Point Type:

Period:

Remarks: base only

Recorded By: KP



Appendix B: Georgia State Archaeological Site Forms

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

2002

Official Site Number: 9FU416

Institutional Site Number: _____ Site Name: NC-40 Site 1

County: Fulton Map Name: Chamblee, Georgia 1993 USNOAA or USGS

UTM Zone: 16 UTM East: 744452 North: 3752683

Owner: _____ Address: _____

Site Length: 120 meters Width: 120 meters Elevation: +/- 750 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary

5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known

5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

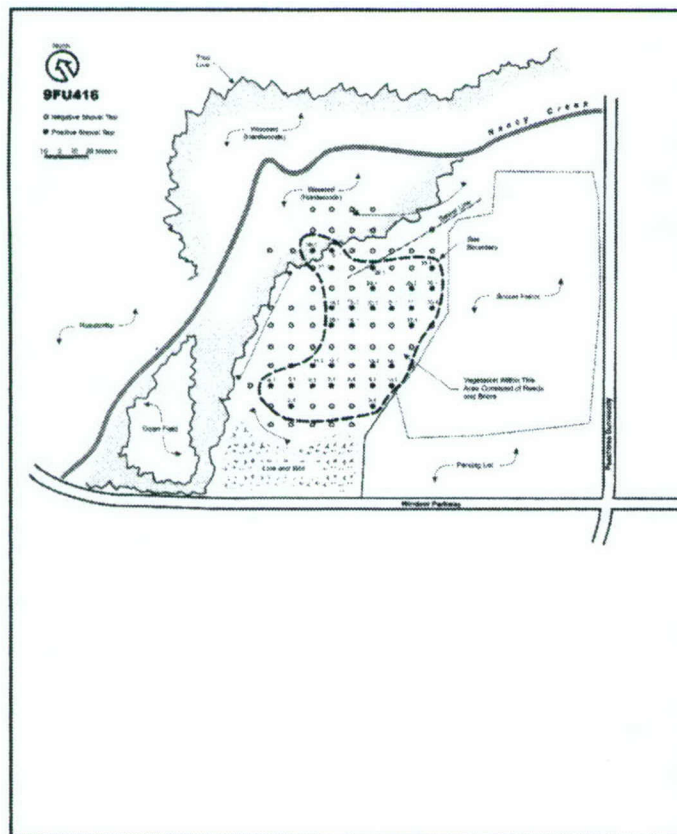
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Woodland settlement

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Creek Flood plain

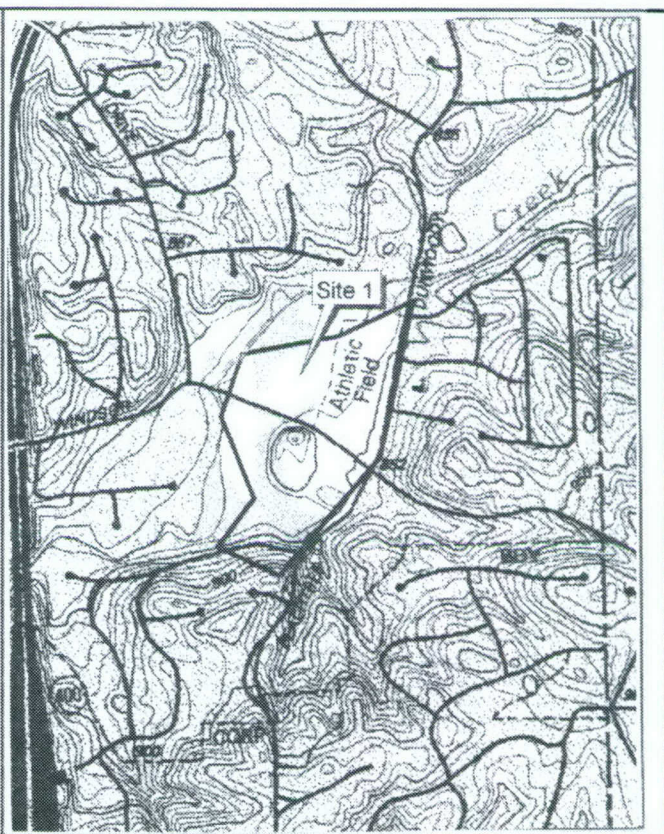
Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): secondary growth hardwoods with dense underbrush of briars

Additional Information: This site is a Cartersville phase Woodland settlement. It is situated on the flood plain between Nancy Creek and the soccer fields.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)



OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9FU416 Institutional Site Number: NC-40 Site 1
Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible
3. Recommended eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown 7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited
9. Graded 10. Razed

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Eco-restoration of wetlands around Creek
3. Unknown

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Elizabeth L. Fuller Affiliation: Brockington and Associates, Inc. Date: 20 Dec 2002
Report Title: Phase II Historic Resources Survey Archaeological Testing of 9FU416, Fulton County, Georgia

Other Reports: Bryan Will and Tom Whitley, 2002, Archaeological Survey of Nancy and Peachtree Creeks Brockington and Associates, Inc., Atlanta.

Artifacts Collected: ceramics - check stamped sand tempered, simple stamped sand tempered, curvilinear complicated stamped sand tempered, rectilinear complicated stamped sand tempered, linear checked stamped sand tempered, leg/pods of vessel Lithics - Ridge and Valley, Coastal Plain cherts

Location of Collections: Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Location of Field Notes: Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Private Collections: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Middle Woodland

Phases: Cartersville

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>20 December 2002</u>	<u>Elizabeth L. Fuller</u>	<u>Brockington and Associates Inc.</u>
<u>26 February 2002</u>	<u>Bryan Will</u>	<u>Brockington and Associates Inc.</u>

**Appendix C: Review Letter From Georgia
Historic Preservation Division**

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Lonice C. Barrett, Commissioner

Historic Preservation Division

W. Ray Luce, Division Director and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
156 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite 101, Atlanta, Georgia 30303-3600
Telephone (404) 656-2840 Fax (404) 657-1040 <http://www.gashpo.org>

April 30, 2003

Hugh A. McClellan
Chief, Environment and Resources Branch
Department of the Army
Mobile District, Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 2288
Mobile, Alabama 36628-0001

RE: **Peachtree and Nancy Creek Watershed**
Fulton and Dekalb Counties, Georgia
HP020610-014

Dear Mr. McClellan:

The Historic Preservation Division (HPD) has reviewed the archaeological survey entitled, "Phase II Historic Resources Survey Archaeological Testing of Site 9FU416, Fulton County, Georgia" prepared by Brockington and Associates, Inc. Our comments are offered to assist the U.S. Corps of Engineers and its applicants in complying with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Based on the information provided, HPD concurs that archaeological site 9FU416 should be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, HPD agrees that this project will have an adverse effect to the above referenced historic resource as defined in 36 CFR Part 800.5(a)(2). When an adverse effect on a historic property is found, the Federal Agency must notify the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer on ways to avoid or reduce adverse effects on historic properties.

Furthermore, we offer one technical comment that should be addressed before submitting final copies of this report:

- There is not enough information provided about Feature 601 to give the reader a clear sense of what the feature is like. The report should contain at least some representation of Feature 601 (plan/profile drawing, photograph, or both). Please submit three (3) copies of the final report, bearing these corrections, to our office.

Please reference project number HP020610-014 in any future correspondence regarding this undertaking. If we may be of further assistance, please contact Joseph Charles, Review Archaeologist, at (404) 651-6433 or Serena Bellew, Environmental Review Coordinator, at (404) 651-6624.

Sincerely,



W. Ray Luce
Division Director,
State Historic Preservation Officer

WRL:sfc

cc: David Crampton, COE
Tom Whitely, Brockington and Associates, Inc.
Maurice Ungaro, Atlanta Regional Commission

Appendix D: Resume of Principal Investigator

Thomas G. Whitley

Brockington and Associates, Inc.
6611 Bay Circle, Suite 220
Norcross, Georgia 30071
(770) 662-5807 Fax (770) 662-5824
tomwhitley@brockington.org

Professional Position: (1999-Present) Vice President
(1997-1999) Senior Archaeologist

Areas of Specialization: Computer applications to archaeology, including; GIS, statistical and spatial data analyses. Dynamical systems modeling, probabilistic assessments and settlement pattern analysis. Perishable artifact analysis, including; textiles, basketry, leather, wooden tools and textile-impressed ceramics.

Education: Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, 2000
M.A., Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, 1990
B.A., Anthropology, University of Washington, 1987

Professional Memberships: Society for American Archaeology
Society for Historical Archaeology
Register of Professional Archaeologists
Southeastern Archaeological Conference
Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists

Relevant Experience:

Principal Investigator for Archaeological Data Recovery at 9BN49, 9BN56, and 9BN57, Bryan County, GA for Ford Plantation L.L.C.

Principal Investigator for Historic Resources Survey of Mobile/Tensaw Delta, Mobile and Baldwin Counties, AL for US Army Corps of Engineers.

Principal Investigator for Phase 1a Cultural Resources Survey of West Virginia Route 208, Hancock County, WV for West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways.

Principal Investigator for Archaeological Resources Survey of A.C. Read Golf Course, NAS Pensacola, Escambia County, FL for US Army Corps of Engineers.

Principal Investigator for the Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa Watershed Cultural Resources GIS Modeling Study, Georgia and Alabama, for US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

Project Manager for the Charleston Naval Weapons Station Cultural Resources GIS Modeling, Berkeley County, South Carolina, for US Navy, Charleston.

Project Manager for Phase I/II Cultural Resources Survey and Testing of the Route 37 - Winchester Bypass Project, Frederick County, Virginia for Frederick County and the Virginia Department of Transportation.

Project Director, Data Recovery at two sites near the Iyanbito Chapter House, McKinley County, New Mexico for the Navajo Nation Capital Improvement Department.